THE DUTY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

POLITICS AND THE TIMES.

AN ORATION: Delivered on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856, before the Lite-zary Societies of Wesleyan University, Middle-town, Conn.

BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

GENTLEMEN: The Summer is our literary festival. We are not a scholarly people, but we devote to the honer of literature some of our loveliest days. When the leaves are greenest, and the mower's sey he sings shrough the grass; when plenty is on the earth, and aplender in the heavens, we gather from a thousand pursuits to celebrate the jubilee of the Scholar.

No man who loves literature, or who can in any way slam the scholar's privilege, but is glad to associate the beauty of the season with the object of the occasion, and grace with flowers, and sunshin-, and universal Summer, the homage which is thus paid to the eternal interests of the human mind.

We are glad of it as scholars, because the season is the symbol of the character and influence of schularly parents. Lake sunshine, a spirit of generous thought dinminates the world. Like trees of golden fruit in the landscape are the philosophers and plets in hisbory. Hoppy the day! Happy the place! The roses and the stars wreathe our festival with an immortal garland.

Too young to be your guide and philosopher, I am yet old enough to be your friend. Too little in advalue of you in the great battle of life to teach you from experience, I am yet old enough to share with you the profit of the experience of other men and of history, I do not come to day a mounted general. I hurry at your call to place myself beside you, shoulder to shoulder, a private in the ranks. We are all young men; we are all young Americans; we are all young American scholars. Our interests and dulies are the same. I speak to you as to comrades. Let us rest a mornent that we may the better fight. Here in this beautiful valley, under these spreading trees, we bivonac for a Summer hour. Our knapsacks are unslung, and our arms are stacked. We give this tranquel hour to the consideration of our position and duties.

The occasion prescribes my thome, the times determine its treatment.

That theme is the Scholar; the lesson of the day the duty of the American scholar to policies.

I would gladly speak to you of the charms of pure scholarship; of the dignity and worth of the scholar; of the abstract relation of the scholar to the State.

The sweet air we breathe and the repose of midsummer invite a calm ethical or intellectual discourse. But would you have coun'ed him a friend o' Greece who quietly circus-ed the abstract nature of patriotism in that Greek Summer day through whose bop-less and imthat Greek summer day through whose hop-less and immortal hours L onidae and his three huntree stood at Thern opy'se for liberty? And to day, as the senolar mediates that deed, the air that steals in at his wordow darkens his stucy and suffocates him as he reals. Drifting across a continent and blighting the harvest that gild it with plenty from the Atlanda to the M scienips, a black cloud obscures the page that records an old crime, and compels him to know that freedom always has no Thermopyise and that his Thermopyise is called Kansas.

Because we are scholars of to-day, whall we shrink from touching the interests of to-day? Because we are scholars, shall we cause to be men?

Gentigmen, I am glad that, speaking of the duty of the American scholar to the times, I can point to one who fully uncertands those duties and has ilustrated them as Milton did Among fellow-countrymen that scholar falls defending the name and rights of hie countrymen, and one of those country-

countymen that scholar raiss determing the first entire will not rights of his concirtymen, and one of those countrymen stares at him as he lies inscosible, and will not raise him lest his motives be misunderstood; and another turns his back upon his bleeding colleague, because for two years he has not been upon speaking terms with him. Gentlemen, the human heart is just, and no traitor to humanity escapes his proper doom. Sacred history bands down to engless manny the Prest and the Levite who passed by on the other sile.

Among gettlemen this scholar pleads the cause dear
to every gentlemen in history, and a bully strikes bir
down. In a Republic of free men, this scholar spenks
for Freedom, and his blood stains the Senate floor.

There it will blush through all our history. That There it will blush through an our fistory. Faint dannace spot will never ent from nemory, from tradition, or from noble hearts. Every solo ar degrades his order, and courts the juty of all generous men, who can see just liberty threatered, without describing every other cause to defend liberty. Of what use are your books? Of what use is your schelarship? Without freedom of thought, there is no civilization or human progress; and without freedom of speech, liberty of thought is a

and without mockery.

1 know well that a conventional prejudice consecrates this occasion to dull abstractions and timid if not treacherous generalities. It would allow me to speak of the scholar, and of the American scholar, and particles but would in his relation to Greek roots and particles, but would forbid me to mention his duties to American topics and times. I might speak of him as a profes or, a dialectician, a dictionary, a grammer, but I must not speak of him as a man. I know that a literary orator is held to be bound by the same decencies that regulate the preacher. But what are those decencies? Is the preacher to rebuke the sias of Jerusalem or of Philadelphia? Is he to say in general "be good," when I enter in what particulars we are bad, and counsel milence and peace when all ence and peace are treason sees in what particulars we are bad, and counsel silence and peace when all ence and peace are treason 20 God and maa? Are the liars to cry to the preacher, "it is not your business to denounce lying, we pay you "to preach against sin?" But the preacher's Master crice, "Wee unto you Scrioes and Pharisees, hypo"crites, for ye devour widows' houses." He specified sine and classified sinners. In our day the hot adjuration to a clergyman not to soil his pulpit with polilice is merely the way in which the nineteenth century
offers hum the thirty pieces of sirver.

What are condition but the Divine law applied to hu-

offers him the thirty pieces of siver.

What are politics but the Divine law applied to human government? Politics are the science of the relation of men in human society; and as the founder of Christianity taught peace and good will to men, how can the Christian preacher better fulfill his office than by showing how peace and good will may be introduced among men, and by exposing in all the terror of truth those whose policy losters war and histred among men? Why does the pulpit command so little comparative respect, but because it does not apply truth to life? When the American people has great sins to account for, the smooth preacher touches with the dull edge of his reproof the sins of the Jewish people. Therefore with us the lecture-room is more througed than the Charch, because the lecturer andresses the moral sense of the people upon their moral interests, and the most popular lecturers are the preachers who are most faithful in their pulpits to God and man, for their cause is one.

their cause is one.

What is true of the preacher is true of the orator. I should insult your manhood, I should forget my ows, if, in addressing you to day, I did not say what I conceive to be the duty of the scholar to day and here.

I. Of the Scholar—The popular idea of the scholar makes him a pale succent of books, a recluse, a valetudinarian, an unpractical and impracticable man. He is a being with an encless capacity of interary and scientific acquisition. He is only a consumer, not a producer; or, if so, only a producer of useless results. Learning is supposed to be put into him, not as vegetables into the manufacturer as they suring again, covering the ground, whence, as they spring again, covering the ground, whence, as they spring again, covering the earth with beauty and feeding the race, so learning is earth with beauty and feeding the race, so learning is but it is absorbed by him, as vegetables are thrown into a cellar, where they lie buried, not planted, producing only rome poor, palid, useless shoot, as his learning only germinates with some treatise upon the ablative atsolute.

learning only germinates with construction ablative atsolute.

In the old plays and remances we have the same picture of an absent pedant; the easy prey of every knave, the decile husband of a termagant; who, because he could read a tragedy of Aschylus, could not tie his shoes. He belonged to great establishments as an ercyclopedia, in the same way that the foll belonged to them as a jest book. Scholars were popularly ranked with women, having all their weakness and come of they charms.

ranked with women, having all their weakness and none of their charms.

This estimate grew naturally out of their exceptional obaracter as menks; for, at the beginning of modern history, learning came out of the monasteries with the ecclesiastics. By religious vows the monks were separated from all secular interests, including the family relation. The reputation of the scholar arose from the character of the monk. The menk was a man who dealt professionally with ideas rather than men. He was therefore held to know nothing of men. Dreamer, poet, vagabond and scholar grew to be synonymous names. But while the mass of monks undoubtedly justified this judgment, it is in the few and not in the mass that their characteristics are to be sought; they were accused of not knowing men, but Gregory was a monk, and they belonged to the most sagacious organization in human history. They were called pedants and moles, but Abelard and Martin Lather were churchmen and scholars. To call none of ther charms. ather were churchmen and scholars. To call marians, formaliets, and swollen sponges of learn-

ing, etholars, to call a parish clerk a statesman. To call Bentley and Parrenbolars is to insuit Jonesm and Miton. Sydney Smith tells of Dr. George—who, hearing the great K ng of Prussis highly praised—said that he had his doubts whether the ang, with all his victories, knew how to conjugate a Greek zerb in sai. If you call Dr George and Wolff and H yne scholars, what name have you for Goeths and Schiller?

In any jest classification of buman powers and pursuits the scholar is the r presentative of thought. Desviced to the contemplation of truth, he is, in the state, a public conscience by which public measures may be tested; the scholarly class, therefore, to which new as of old, the clery belong, is the upper house in the politice of the world.

of old, the clergy belong, is the upper house, in the politics of the world.

New, there is a constant tendency in material presperity when it is the prespecify of a class and rot of the mass, to telax the severty of principle. Therefore we find that the era of nable thought in national history is not usually coincident with the greatest national prosperity. Gleece was not greatest when rumons of war had ceased. Rome was not most imperful to the voluptions calm of Constantinopolitan decay. The magnifest monotony of Bourbon tyranny in France, and the region of its stop keeping Bing, were not the grand eras of French history. Holland began as generously as America, and Holland has sunk into the imbedie aparty of commercial prosperity, without art, without hierature, connercial prosperty, without art, without literature, warout a noble influence is the world, and with no

who out a notice induced is the local and as a ration of shocked permit it was not an idle phrase. Napoleon knew that both historically and in the nature of the case, it was the tendency of a long peace to foster trade, and that it is the in-visable tendency and in the nature of the case, it was the tendency of a long peace to foster trade, and that it is the in-visable tendency and interest, to to foster finde, and that it is the in-withble lend-ency of trade, which is based upon self-interest, to coarroy moral courage, because trate demands peace at any price, and peace is often to be purchased only by principle. When he said a nation of shopkeepers, he meant a nation whose ruling principle was private gain rather than public good, and the sagacious ruler kin with a corruption and cowardice are twins.

The tendency of selfish trate is demoralizing, be-cause its easymess for peace constantly lowers the

The tendency of selfish trade is demoralizing, because its easyness for peace constantly lowers the modalizent. The private pocket inevitably becomes the artiter of public policy. Plausiolity supplicate honesty; substitution takes the place of simonity, and the certain eves of the existing condition are recountly preferred to the splendid positionists of progress.

which nations, like individuals, strive, is full of the g avest canger to the best life of the state as of the indivious. But as in human nature itself are found the qualities which test resist the prochivity of an individual to meanness and moral cowerdice—as each man has a considence, a moral mentor which assures him what is truly best for him to do—so he every state or class, which by its very character is dedicated to eternal and not to temporary interests, whose members are prestant the mid, not of the body, and who are necessarily the conservative party of intellectual and moral freedom.

This is the class of scholars. This elevation and correction of public sentiment is the scholar's office in

ion of public sentiment is the scholar's office in

rection of public sentiment is the scholar's cince in the state.

To the right discharge of this duty all his learning To the right discharge of this duty all his learning is merely subsidiary, as a if he fails to devote it to this end to is recreain to his duty. The end of all scholarly analisment is to live nobly. If a man read books merely to know books, he is a tree planted only to bloscom. If he read books to apply their wisdom to life, then he is a tree planted to bear glorious fruit. He does not think for himself a one, nor hoard a thought as a miser a diamond. He spends for the would. Scholarstip is not only the knowledge that makes books, but the wisdom which inspires that knowledge. The scholar is not necessarily a learned men, but be is a wise man. If he be personally a recluse, his voice and influence are never secluded. If the man he a hermit, his mind is a citizen of the worlt.

men, but he is a whe man. If he be personally a recluse, his voice and influence are never secluded. If the man he a hermit, his mind is a citizen of the world.

If then such be the scholar, and the scholar's office, if se be truly the concience of the state, the fandamental kwof his life is liberty. At every cost the true scholar asserts and defends liberty of thought and liberty of speech. Of what use to a man is a thought that will help the world, if he cannot tell it to the world? Such a thought comes to him as Jupiter came to Samele. He is consumed by the splendor that secretly possesses him. The Inquisition condemns Galileo's creed. Pur mannest still it moves replies Galileo's creed. Pur mannest still it moves replies Galileo's creed. Pur mannest still it moves replies Galileo's creed. Pur mannest sit to the health of the world. The Chinch, towering vast in the mist of universal superstition, lays its withining finger upon the treedom of the human mind, and its own child, leaping from its bosom, denounces to the world his mother's nad ess.

I speak, of course, of the ideal scholar, of what the scholar ought to be, rather than of the historical men who have been called scholars; and yet I think we shall find the man whom we should select from history as the scholar, is also the man who most nearly futilist it conditions I have mentioned.

In English history, which is also our history, who is the scholar? Is it Roger Ascham, a ped ant and a schoonester? Is it Be Jamon, with his caroless, cambious case, horrawing his shilling, fighting his duck writing his plays and his stately verses, and lighting up the "Marmaid" with his witty reverby? I sit cities of the churchmen—even Jaramy Taylor, whose witten wiedom breathes like organ music through English history, or George Herbert, whose life

liptting up the "Mermaio" with his witty revelry? Is it there of the charehmen—even Jeremy Taylor, whose witten wisdom breathes like organ music through English hierature; or George Herbert, whose life should be hearty of nolines? It is the sad Switt, the versatile Addison, the keen Pope, or the fastidious Gray, noting when crocuss a opened and roses bloomed, leaving one poem and the record of a life as inoffensive as that of a college cat; or Bentley, or Person, or Pair, who made valuable notes on valuable Greek classics; or Dr. Johnson, gravely supporting an anistocratic public policy, while he powerfully and pathetically rebuked aristocratic private conduct? Let the name of Dr. Johnson never be mentioned among scholars without a sad respect; but is he, distinctively, the scholar in Eeglish hisrory?

There is one man gen lemen, I have not mentioned. Your hearts go before my tongue to name him. Technical scholarship begies in a cictionary and ends in a granmar. The sublime scholarship of John Mitton began in literature and ended in life.

Graced with every intellectual gift, he was personally so comely that the iomantic woods of Vallambova are lovelist from their association with his youthful figure sleeping in their shade. He had all the technical excellencies of the scholar. At eighteen he wrote better Latin verses than have been written in England. Yerk and Massachusetts. At the Revolution Virter and Massachusetts. At the Revolution Virter and Massachusetts. At the Revolution Virter and Massachusetts.

ellencies of the scholar. At eighteen he wrote bet-re Latin verses than have been written in England, the replied to the Italian poets, who complimented im, in purer Italian than their own. He was pro-

him, in purer Italian than their own. He was profeundly skilled in theology, in science, and in the pure literature of all languages.

These were his accomplishments, but his genius was vast and vigorous. While yet a youth he wrote those minor poens which have the simple perfection of the productions of nature; and in the ripeness of his wisdom at d power, he turned his blind eyes to heaven and sang the lofty song which has given him a twin giver with Shakespeare in English renown.

It is much for one man to have exhausted the literature of other nations and to have enriched his own. But other men have done this in various degrees.

But other men have done this in various degrees. Mitten went beyond it to complete the circle of his character as the scholar.

You know the culmination of his life. The first

ar in England and in the world at that time ful scholar in England and in the world at that time im-fill d is effice. His vocation making him especially the representative of liberty, he accepted the part to which be was naturally called, and turning away from all the blanci-bments of case and fame, he gave him-

which be was raturally called, and turning away from all the blanch-brents of case and fame, he gave himself to liberty and immostality.

Is the scholer a pure, timed, conforming man 7 John Misten showed him to be the greatest crizen of the greatest Comnonwealth. Disclaining to talk of the liberty of the Shunanites when the liberty of Englishmen was imperiled, he exposed the details of a blind tyrancy in words which are still the delight and refuge of freedom, and whose music is majestic as the cause they celebrate. The radiance of those principles is still the glery of history. They still search out and expose the wiles of tyranny, as the light of a great beacon fisshing at midhight upon a mountain top reveals the tents of the enemy skulking on the plain.

While the men of Norfolk and of the feus were mistering to march away for liberty—to return no more—he cad not stay to conjugate Greek verbs in mi, nor conceive that the scholar's library was his post of honor. In words that are the electral reboke

post of honor. In words that are the elercal rebuk of every scholar, of every literary man, of every cler gyman who in a day when human liberty is threatened gyman who in a day when human inherty is threatened cees not stand for liberty but cringes under the cour-tesies of position. Mi not cries to us across two hundred years, with a voice of multitudinous music, like that of a great wind in a forest: "I cannot praise a "fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and un-ity and the court of the race where that immortal "garland is to be run for, notwithstanding dast and "heat."

Can you rot fancy the parish headles getting up and walking rapidly away from such sentiments! Can you not fancy all the noble and generous hearts in the world shouting through all the centuries "Amen!

Amen!"

Gentlemen, the scholar is the representative of thought among men, and his duty to society is the effort to introduce thought and the rense of justice into human affairs. He was not made a scholar to satisfy the newspapers or the parish beadles, but to serve God and man. While other men pursue what is expedient, and watch with alarm the flickering of the funds, he is to pursue the truth and watch the eternal law of instice.

law of justice.

But if this be true of the scholar in general, how pecultarly is it true of the American scholar, who, as a citizen of a republic, has not only an influence by his

public measures, because that would be to max him-celf with politics, but contents himself with vagine declaration above, freedom in general, knowing that the enemies of Freedom siways use its name, then that scholar is a traitor to Liberty, and degrades his order by justicying the reproach that the scholar is a puell'annuous trummer.

order by justicying the reproach that the school as a puell' and one trimmer.

The American schoolar, gentlemen, has duties to politics in general, and he has, consequently, duties to every pointeal crisis in his country; what he duties are in this crisis of our national affairs I shall now tell you as plainly as I can. The times are grave, and they demand school speech. To us young men the future of this country is intrasted. What names does history love and every honest man revere. The names of those who gave their you hand strength to the cause which is waiting for us to serve it.

II. The object of human government is human liberty. Laws testrain the encoenhance of the individual upon

II. The object of human government is human liberty. Laws restrain the encroardment of the individual upon society in order that all individuals may be secured the freest play of their powers. This is became the rid of society is the improvement of the individual and the development of the race. Liberty is, therefore, the condition of human progress, and consequently that is the best government which gives to men the largest liberty and constantly modifies itself in the interest of Freedom.

The laws of society, indeed, deprive men of liberty and even of hic, but only when by crime they have become injurious to society. The deprivation of the life of liberty of the individual under other circumstances is the outrage of those rights which are instinctively perceived by every man, but are beyond argument of proof.

Buman slavery annihilates the conditions of human

Human slavery annihilates the conditions of human argument of proof.

Human slavery ambibilates the conditions of human progress. Its necessary result is the destruction of humanity; and this not only directly by its effect upon the clave, but indirectly by its effect upon the master. It the one it destroys the self-respect which is the basis of manbood, and is thus a capital crime against humanity. In the other it fosters pride, indodence, luxury, and licentionsness, which equally imbrute the human being. Therefore in Slave States there is no irenature, no art, no progressive civilization. Manners are fantastic and fierce; brute force supplents nearly principle; freedom of speech is suppressed because the natural speech or man condemns Slavery. Sentitive vanity is called honor, and cowardly swagger, chivalry respect for soman is destroyed by universal ficenticusness; lazy indifference is called galantry, and an impudent familiarity, cordislity. To supply by a travesty of courage the want of marly honor, men coliberately shoot those who expose their falsehoods. Therefore they go a med with knives and pistols, for it is a cardinal article of a code of take honor that it is possible for a bully to insult a gentleman. Founded upon crime, for by no other word can man-stealing be characterized, the non-perity of such a people is at upon crime, for by no other word can man-steading be characterized, the properity of such a people is at the nervy of an indignant justice. Hence a slave society has the characteristics of wandering tribes who cery has the characteristics of wandering tribes who re by and live therefore, insecure in the sharow of impencing vengeance. There is nothing admirable in such a society but what its spirit condemns; there is nothing permanent in it but decay. Against nature, against reason, against the human instinct, against the Divine law, the institution of human slavery is the most decadful that philosophy contemplates or the imagnetict conceives. Certainly a me individual slaveholders are good men, but the mess of men are never better than the institutions; and certainly some slaves are better fed and ledged than some free laborers, but so are many coses better fed and ledged than some free laborers is, therefore, alaborer to abdicate his manhood is, therefore, a laborer to abdicate his manhood and become a borse ! and, certainly, as it exists, God may, in a certain sense, be said to permit it; but in the ame way God permit ted the elaughter of the inno-certs in Judes, and he permitted the awfai railway shoughter, not a month ago, near Phinadelpula. Do you meen that as comfort for the mothers of Juden, and the nothers of Pennsylvania?

and the notices of Pennsylvania?

History confirms what philosophy teaches. The Eastern nations and the Spanish colonies, Rome in her ceeline and the Southern States of America, display a society of which the spirit is similar, however much the phenomena may differ. Moral self-respect is the first condition of national life, as labor is the first condition of national life, as labor is the first condition of national prosperity; but the laborer cannot have moral respect unless he be free.

The true estimated respect unless he be free.

The true national policy, therefore, is that which en-obles and dignifies labor. Circinnatus upon his farm The true national policy, therefore, is that which ennobles and digrifies labor. Circinnatus upon his farm
is the local of the cit zen. But Slavery di graces laber by making the laborer a b ute, while it makes the
slaveholder the mine diate rival of the free laborer in
all the makers of the world. Hence, Tiberius Gracchus, one of the greatest of Roman citizens, early saw
that in a State where an obgarchy at the same time
mo opolized and disgraced labor, there must necessarily be a vast demoralized population, who would
demand support of the State, and be ready for the service of the demagogue, who is always the tyrant.
Greechus was killed, but the issue proved the prophet.
The canker which Rome cherished in her boson ate
out the heart of Rome, and the empire whose spiendor out the heart of Rome, and the empire whose splendor dashed over the whole world, fell like a blighted tree. Not until Slavery had berbarized the great mass of the Romans did Rome fell a prey to the barbariane from

Gentlemen, it is a disgrace for all of us that in this country and in this year of our history, the occasion should require me to state such principles and facts as these. History seems to be an endless iteration. But it is not so. Do not lose heart. It only seems so because there has been but one great cause in human affairs—the cause of Liberty. In a thousand forms, under a thousand names, the old contest has been waged. It divided the politics of Greece and Rome, of England, France, America, into two parties; so that the history of liberty is the history of the world. Gentlemen, it is a disgrace for all of us that in this

Of this economical fact there can be no count. The State of Virginia, for instance, has a finer climate, richer and chesper soils, with less expensive means of ceveleping their wealth, than Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. At the Revolution Vir-gina had twice the population of Pennsylvania, much more disposable capital, and the best facili-ties for external commerce and internal com-munication. In 1850 the cash value of farms in Penn-munication. In New Jersey, with a soil inferior to that of Virginia, the average value of farming land is \$44 an acre. Governor Johnson, late Governor of Virginia. acre. Governor Johnson, late Governor or Virginia, says that at a period not very remote her trade exceeded that of all New-England; and Nerfolk surpaired New-York in the extent of her shipping. At the Revolution the commerce of Virginia was four times that of New-York. In 1833 the inports into New-York were \$180,000,000, and into Virginia less than \$400,000. Lands in Virginia capable of se than \$400,000. Lands in Virginia capable of roducing 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and my twenty four hours by rail from New-York are to e had for a fortieth of the price of similar lands in

where, fifty years ago scarce a forest tree tad been felten by the pioneer, is already exhibiting the

painful signs of sensity and decay apparent in Vir"ginia and the Carolinas."
These are specimens of the statistics which are to be
frund in books that any man can read. All the
travelers tell the same story. They find fat slaves and
a staived and exhausted soil. Desolution, like a isems, broods upon the land.

Extension of area is therefore vital to the system, and we shall find that the political power of Slavery in the United States has been constantly directed to the

acquisition of territory.

When the Union was formed, the system of slave labor existed in all of the States except Massachusetts. At the North, however, it was nominal only; severa of the States had provided for its removal, and it soon disappeared. The Constitution carefully forbore to mention the subject of Slavery by name; and it is an axiom that every grave State paper is to be interpreted by the well kown opinions of its azitors in the matters to which it relates. The difficult points in settling the Constitution are those which relate to Slavery. The Convention threatered to knowledge of the vector of the weekledge of the Slavery. ened to be wrecked upon it. Now we have the opinion of this subject held by the most eminent members of the Constitutional Convention, expressed either in debate upon this very instrument, or in some other connection with the same great question. In 1786, George Washington wrote to John F. Mercer, "It is a nong my "first wiskes to see some plan adopted by which "Slavery in this country may be abolished by law;" and by his will be emancipated his own negroes. Thomas Jefferson says in his Notes on Virginia, "The "whole commerce between master and slave is a con-"whole commerce between master and slave is a con"tinual exercise of the most unremitting deep tism on
"the one part, and degrading submission on the
"other." Indeed, I tremble for my country
"when I reflect that God is just, and his justice can"tot sleep forever," and Jefferson introduced into the
Congress of the old Confedration, the famous and
noble free clause of the North-west Ordinance. Benjamin Franklin was the President of the first Abolition
Society. In the Convention Gouverneur Morris of
Pennsylvania declared it to be "The curse of Heaven
"upon the State where it prevailed." Elbridge Garry
of Mastachusetts said the Convention must be care
ful not to give any sanction to Savery. James
Masison thought it, "wrong to admit in the Conventi"tion the idea that there could be properly to whole commerce between master and slave is a con

this River that two of the great men whom Connecticut sent to that Convention, Offiver Ellsworth and Riger Sherman, both protested against any sanction of an experiment by the Constitution.

It is evident that the fathers regarded Slavery with aversion, and as an institution so temporary in its nature and, a though essentially heatile to the very objects of the Union, it aloud not be a bar to union. But hating it, and convinced of its temporary character, they would not vinced of its temporary character, they would not vinced of its temporary character, they would not allow the great charter of our liberties to be defiled with its name. Per naded by the same spirit of con-cee ion to a temporary evil, they allowed the slave-trade to continue until the year 1808, then to be termi-

nated if Congress willed.

But with the beginning of the new Government be-But with the beginning of the graph the debate upon Slavery. In the very first Congress, Mr. Parker of Virginia said that the clause allowing the slave-trade was contrary to revolutionary principles, and ought not to be permitted. Petitions against the slave-trade and Slavery began to present themselves. Benjamin Franklin headed an Anti-Slavery the medices. Benjamin Franklin headed an Ann. Slavery petition to the first Congress which does the eyes good to read. In the debate upon receiving the petitions concerning the slave-trade, in which the Slave party, before the Union was in operation, began with the cry of disunion, James Madison said that Congress might guard against the introduction of slaves into new ter-

ritory.

The petitions relating to the subject were generally returned, and the petit opers were in every way to viled and irealted by the rank Slave Power.

returned, and the petitioners were in every solide and irrelated by the rank Slave Power.

In 1798, upon the question of the erection of a Territorial Government for Mississippi, the bill declared that the Territory should be regulated in every respect like the territory north-west of the Ohio, excepting only that Slavery should not be prohibited.

Mr. Thatcher of Massachusetts moved to strike out the exception and prohibit Slavery in accordance with Jefferson's original plan of prohibition in all new territory, south as well as north of the Ohio. He said, and his words have still the elequence and pertinence of truth, "We" are about to establish a Government for a new country. The Government of which we form a part, "originated from and is founded upon the rights of man, "and upon that ground we mean to uphold it. With and upon that ground we mean to uphold it. what propriety then, can a Government emanate from us in which Savery is not only tolerated, but sauc-tioned by law ' It has, indeed, been urged that as the Terrotery will be settled by emigrants from the Southern States they must be allowed to have slaves, as in uch as to say that the people of the South are fit for nothing but six vedrivers; that if left to their own labor they would starve."
At such sentiments as these, boldly uttered by an

Anerican f cerman when the country was yet weak with a reven years struggle for freedom, the Slave Power shock its head indignantly, and said that such remarks were very mischievous, and rejected Mr. Taatcher's

Tre constant threat of disunion which was freely uttered by the Slave Power had its effect. The national slave trace was prohibited, but not without clauses which annulled the principle of the bill, for it allowed the forfeited slaves to be sold, if a State so

decreed.
The Slave Senators said that undoubtedly Slavery was The Slave Senators said that undoubtedly Savery was a misfortine. Mr. Macon of North Carolina said it was a curse, but the country had it, and must not talk about it, but encure it. This half concession of the justice of the Arti-Slavery sentiment, the extreme difficulties of inaugurating the new Government, and the determination of the Slave Power to be humored to the object to the first product of the slave the discountry of the slave the slave the slave of r to di colve the Union, gradually silences the discustions of immediate importance arose. The War of 1812 was to be fought. Meanwhile the introduction of new Southern States especially adapted, as was as serted, to slave labor; the sudden and immense in crease of the cotton interest only served to resolve the Slave Power to make the long silence upon the question the sleep of death.

But in 1819 the volcano began to smoke once

But in 1819 the volcano began to snoke once more. Then took place the great debate upon the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Tallmadge of New-York spoke on the occasion for America and maukind. His words have so singular a pertinence to the debated of the day in Congress, that I quote a few of them:

"If it is not safe now to discuss Slavery on this floor; if it cannot row cone before us as a proper subject of general legislation, what will be the result when it is spread through your widely-xtended domain? Its present threatening aspect, and the violence of its supporters, so far from inducing me to yield to its progress, prompt me to resist its march. New is the time! The extension of the evil must now be prevented, or the opportunity will be lost forever. time! The extension of the evil must now be prevented, or the opportunity will be lost forever.

If the Western country cannot be settled without Slavery, gladly would I prevent its settlement till time shall be no more."

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, fixing his eye upon Tallmadge said, as the Slave section has always said, that if the Northern members persisted, the Union would be cis

Mr. Tallmadge—let us remember his name, young Americans, with those of our great men—Mr. Tallmadge sati: "Language of this sort has no effect upon me. My purpose is fixed. It is interwoven with my existence. Its durability it limited with my life. It is a great and glorious cause, setting bounds to Slavery the most cruel and debasing the world has ever winessed. It is the cause of the freedom of man."

It was the most famous debate in our history. Rufus King finishly declared that it was a question of slave.

It was the most famous denate in our history. Ruins king frankly declared that it was a question of slave or free policy in the National Government. Every argument that has been used in the discussion by the Slave Fower during the last two years was then presented and completely refuted by the representatives of freedom. The Legi-latures of the States especially instructed their representatives how to vote. The instructed their representatives how to vote. The country shock as in the tolls of an earthquake. The vote was taken and the Slave Power conquered. The country shock as in the tolls of an earthquake. The vote was taken and the Slave Power conquered. The slave delegations voted in a bosy for the bill, and Mr. Pinckney wrote home on the day of the decision, "We have triumphed." The Slave Power had triumphed, because the Congress of a free people had agreed to allow Slavery in territory where it had the power to probibit it, this power being expressly acknowledged by a Slave President, and Cabinet of which John C. Calhoun was a member. It had extended to a Free Territory the privilege of representation upon a basis of slaves, thus deliberately preferring the slave system of labor, to which privilege there was not the shadow of claim, and which had been granted to the Revolutionary Slave States, in consideration of the system which existed there at the time of the formation of the Union, and of the great mutual struggle just passed. John Quincy Adams, also one of the Cabinet, recorded his opinion that it was a triumph of the Slave Power. It was so considered then. Time has proved it since.

At the same time with the passage of the Miscouri Conpromise, President Monroe ceded to Spain the region now known as the State of Texas, in consideration of the Territory embracing the State of Florida.

This completed the time of Slavery along the Atlantic. The President was reproached by the slave party for thus ceding territory which would allow a Free State to lie on the very lines of Slavery. Mr. Monroe wrote to Gen. Jackson that the cession was necessary to pacify the Northern rentiment. He knew that having eccured Florida to Slavery, Texas could be re-

wrote to Gen. Jackson that the cession was necessary to pacify the Northern rentiment. He knew that having recurred Florida to Slavery, Texas could be retaken when wanted. Gen. Jackson replied, that "for "the present we ought to be contexted with the "Floridar." We meaning the Slave party.

All this is what is humorously termed "a settlement of the slave question—the Slave Power having "set-tled" the question of the Territories and Texas as the wolf settled Little Red Riding Hood and Little Red Riding Hood's Grandmother. This word "settlement" is the eternal tragical joke of our political history. For some years after 1820 the subject was not directly

ret some years after has the successful and of the Nover here relexed. If the moral minority from the North ventured a word which favored a decent respect for the principles of our Government, the Slave Power had only to shake its gory locks and cry "disunion," and the frightened North hurned to abdicate its constitutional rights and moral honor.
In 1835, Mr. Calloun, the most sagacious of

Southern statesmen, opposed the reception of petitions by Congress which alluded to the subject of Slavery. Even in the District of Columbia, Slavery denied the right of petition, because it must, in the nature of the case, deny every natural right of man or of freemen. The woral minority, headed by John Quincy Adams, white-headed patriarch of Constitutional Liberty, gave battle. Mr. Calhoun cried "disunion." The Slave Power echoed "disunion," and the right of petition was deried to freemen by the legislators they had themselves amonisted. had themselves appointed.

had themselves appointed.

This was an immense victory for the Slave Power, for it revealed to them a state of demoralization in the party of Freedom. It showed the Slave Power that it could accomplish its ends by depending upon the moral weakness of the enemy rather than upon its own numerical strength. The historian commemorates a national crime when he records that during all these debates the party of Freedom had a majority of votes

From the moment of this clear perception of Northern demoralization the course of the Siave Power has been swift and fearful. Texas was, of course, soon retaken, entailing upon us a war with Mexico, and opening an outlet for Slavery which seemed illimitable sincing the miserable States of the great Isthmus.

sincing the miserable States of the great I sthmas.

During the few subsequent years the national demoralization seemed to be complete. The great American experiment was palpably failing. A Republic or government of the majority, whose permanent prosperity must depend upon free labor, was yielding to the policy of slave labor as a national principle. The Federal Government in its most important initiative function, that of making the organic away of new territories, was administered each sively for the benefit of a small privileged class, that privilege realing upon the most octobe human crime.

The Chion had come to mean a league for the diffusion of Slavery among men. The Constitution was declared to have been framed to nationalize the system,

olared to have been framed to nationalize the system, and was so interpreted. It was perfectly understood that poli ical preferment depended upon subservience to the Slave Power. He only could be called among freemen—he or ly bead of a Government which was founded to secure the blessings of Liberty, who favored the extension of human Slavery.

At the North the whole question was settled by calling it a very difficult question. So closely entwined were the interest of trade and the slave system, that the subject was not allowed to be discussed. The professed Abolitionists were revited as feataical traitors, and the entire practical silletce of the North was justified by saying that the discussion of the subject had only increased the difficulty by it flaming the Slave Power; as if, because a burglar may shoot you if you oppose leace of the North that the subject had only increased the difficulty by inflaming the Slave Power; as if, because a burglar may shoot you if you opposed him, therefore burglary must not be mentioned. The question was considered so difficult that it was never asked. We were sinking deeper and deeper in the slongh, and, because it was so very hard to get out, we must not even make the effort to escape suffices tion. Good manners forbade all allusion to Slavery. All places which Northerners and Southerners frequented, Newport, Saratoga, the mountains among which Liberty was born, and the sea over which she has fied many times to found her immortal empire, and which is the very symbol of Freedom, were allent over the spreading pestilence. The Pulpit held its tongue; the Prees, which in a free land should be the alarm bell of liberty, was muffled. If a man from the Free States died for liberty, as Loveloy died at Alton he was called a fanatical fool, and Freedom had no other epitaph for her martyr. Other countries to which we supercitiously asserted our superiority asked, contemptuously, "What is this Republic which makes cattle of men, and whips women when they grieve that their children are sold away from them?" And we replaced: "You don't understand the pecultarities of the rituation." We tried to believe that the Slave Power regretted Slavery, because it said, with every new link of the chain it forged, that it was a great misforture. But when the chain was long enough and strong enough as it had now grown to be, the Slave Power deverted the old ground that the system was a necessary but temporary evil, and claimed that Slavery was a divinely appointed missionary system for the Africane—an institution just is itself and profitable for the country.

tem for the Africane—an institution full profitable for the country.

The two most eminent living statesmen, Mr. Clay ntd Mr. Webster, protested, indeed, that they were opposed to the extension of Slave territory. But Mr. Clay was himself a slaveholder, and a little later Mr. Webster refused to vote to prohibit Slavery in Free

The Slave Power was mad with its own su cess. Its price grew purple with audacity. It called smooth, complaisant men in the Free States, who forbere to say that Slavery was a sin, and who worked hard in the interest of the Slave Power, patriets and lovers

say that Slavery was a sin, and who worked hard in
the interest of the Slave Power, patriets and lovers
of the Union—as if a political and conmercial ucion
night not be bought at too dear a price. But, pursuing its great etd—namely, the absolute numerical control of the Federal Government—the Slave Power
tried once more the quality of Free-State humanity
and patriotism. The Fugitive Slave bill was passed.

I say no more of that bill than that it manifestly
prefers the inhuman letter of the law to the justice
which is the end of all law. It was a measure
in the interest of Slavery and not of FreeSom, and
it was passed under the old threat of dismion
from the Slave Power. But the North seemed to be
eager for shame. The Free States hurried to kiss the
foot of the monstrous power that claimed the most
servile allegiance. Gesler put his cap upon the pole,
the people bowed in homage, and the fainting hope of
the world murmured, "Then William Tell is dead."
History is not a series of causeless consequences.
Event follows event in time, as micute follows
minute in the day. I tell you that if the Slave Power
had not found itself obsequiously counted by what was
called the respectable public opinion of Boeton to do
its worst wrong in the very shadow of Faneuil Hall, a
son of Buston and a Senator from Massachusetts would
have rhave been smitten to the floor, unawares and deferseless, for having spiken to a greater issue of the
same cause for which Samuel Adams and James Otis
spoke and Joseph Warren fell.

The course of the Slave Power was tow reckless.

same cause for which Samuel Adams and James Otts of the course of the Stave Power was now reckless. There was no lenger need of concealment or moderation when its natural enemy was its most service also it resolved to strike one fical blow to recure the future and to put the question of Slavery Extension beyond cebate. Human affairs are uncertain. The support it had received from the North might be withcrawn. There might be a reaction. Freedom might resume that actual superiority which it still had numerically in Congress. The circumstances attending the passage of Corgress. The circumstances artending the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill having exposed the entire de-meraization of the free majority, it was to be sup-posed that no resistance would be made to any au

In that spirit, and with that knowledge, the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Western tenitory of the United States, larger in area than all the cettled States, was opened to the possibility of slave labor. The Slave Power threw off every mask slave labor. The Slave Power threw off every mask of nationality, of common honor and of common decency. It deliberately did a ceed which would have caused an individual to be hooted from the society of honest men and branded as a liar. Its carling doctrine was that the Union is a contract. But a national contract exists only in the honor of the parties, and the Slave Power repudiated its honor as it had lest its stame. As a man swindles a friend to support a positiute who ruins him soul and body, so the Slave Power broke its faith with the Free States to the rish an institution which has been its physical and moral destruction. Whom the Gods would destroy they first madden, and so lawless, so audacious, so appalling was this assault upon the slavels submission of the Free States, that it instantly restored them their sight if not their strength, and, God willing, the gird of the Free States, that it instantly restored them their sight if not their strength, and, God willing, the grad future shall cry that William Tell was not dead but desting.

I shall not repeat the history of the Kansas iniquity. You know that every one of the slight pretenses of protection for free institutions in Mr. Douglas's bill was immediately destroyed. You know that the bill affected to allow the people of Kannas to settle their own Government, and you know that the President of the United States Senate which passed the bill, himself had bardes of more from Missauri and controlled the the United States Senate which passed the bill, himself led hordes of men from Misseuri and controlled the electrors against the people of Kansas. You know that the delegates, so elected, passed laws for the Territory, which outraged humanity, commonsense and the Constitution of the United States. You know that the people of Kansas refused to submit to a Missouri mob. You know that the President of the United States endeavored to compelituat submission by means of the National Army. It that submission by means of the National Army. It was the final triumph of the Slave Power. Its success could not be greater. The President of the United States orders the army of the United States orders the army of the United States to force Stavery upon a Free Territory, and while I speak to you the crime goes on. But also while I speak to you twenty mi liors of a moral people, politically decicated to Liberty, are asking themselves whether their Government shall be acuministered solely in the interest of three hundred and fifty the usand slaveholders.

At last we are overtaken by a sense of the grandeur of the issue before us; but so long did God delay the dawning that good men despaired of day.

Do you ask me our duty as scholars, Gentlemen? Thought, which the scholar represents, is life and liberty. There is no intellectual or moral life without liberty. Therefore, as a man must breathe and see before he can study, the scholar must have liberty, first of all, and as the American scholar is a man and has a voice in his own Government. of all, and as the American scholar is a man and has a voice in his own Government, so his interest in political affairs must precede all others. He must build his house before he can live in it. He must be a perpetual inspiration of freedom in politica. He must recognize that the intelligent exercise of political rights which is a privilege in a Monarchy, is a duty in a Republe. If it clash with his ease, his returement, his taste, his stucy, let it clash, but let him do his duty. The course of events is incessant, and when the good deed is slighted, the bad deed is done.

Yours acholars works a hardened in the course of the course of the course of events in the course of events is incessant, and when the good deed is slighted, the bad deed is done.

Young scholars, young Americans young men, we are all called upon to do a great daily. Nobody is re-lessed from it. It is a work to be done by hard strokes, are all called upon to do a great daty. Nobody is relessed from it. It is a work to be done by hard strokes,
and everywhere. I see a rising enthusiasm, but enthusias m is not an election: and I hear cheers from
the heart, but cheers are not vo'ers. Every man
nust labor with his neighbor, in the street, at the
plow, at the hench, early and late, at home and abroad.
Gerrally we are concerned in elections with the
measures of Government. This time it is with the
essential principle of Government itself. Therefore
there must be no doubt about our leader. He must
not prevariente, or stand in the fog, or use terms to
court popular favor which every demagogue and traitor
has always used. If he says he favors the interest of
the whole country, let him frankly say whether he
thinks the interest of the whole country demands the
extension of Slavery. If he declares for the Union,
let him say whether he means a Union for Freedom or
for Slavery. If he swears by the Constitution, let
him state, so that the humblest free laborer can hear
and understand, whether he believes the Constitution
means to prefer Slave Labor to Free Labor in the
National representation of the Territories. Ask him as
an honest man in a great crisis if he be for the Union,
the Constitution, and Slavery Extension; or for
"Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inan ronest man in a great criss it he be for the Union, the Constitution, and Slavery Extension; or for "Liberty and union, now and forever one and in-separable."

Scho'sts, you would like to loiter in the pleasant

Scho'sis, you would like to loiter in the pleasant paths of study. Every man loves his ease—loves to please his taste. But into how many homes along this lovely valley came the news of Lexington and Bunker Hill eighty years ago, and young men like us, studious, fond of leisure, young lovers, young husbands, young brothers and sons, knew that they must for ake the wooded hillside, the river meadows golden with harvest, the twilight walk along the river, the Sammer Sunday in the old church, parents, wife, child, mistress,

and go away to uncertain war. Putnam heard the call at his plough, and turned to go without waital. Woceter heard it, and obeyed.

Not less lovely in those days was this peaceful valley, not less roft this Summer air. Life was dear and lovely beautiful to those young men, as it is to us who said upon the r graves. But because life and love were dear and beautiful those men went out bravely to see and cir. Through these very streets they mar had vis never returned. They fell and were buried, but they can bever the Not sweeter are the flowers that and your valley fair, not greener are the pices that in your river its name, than the memory of the bravyour river its name, than the memory of the bray men who died for Freedom. And yet, no victim if those days, sleeping under the green soi of Connection, is more truly a murtyr of Liberty than ever out, is more truly a murtyr of Liberty than ever nurdered man whose bones he bleaching in this face mer sun upon the silent plains of Kansas.

Gentlemen, while we read history we make history. Because our fathers fought in this great cause we may not hope to escape fighing. Because two thorased years ago Leonidas stood against Nerview, we may be cappose that Xerxes was slain, nor, thank God, the Leonidas is not in mortal. Every great crisis of human history is a pars of Thermopyle, and there is always a Leonidas and his three tundred to die in his they cannot conquer. And so long as Liberty has on nartyr, no long as one drop of bloody swears the sgony of humanity shall spring hosts as counties as the forest leaves and mighty as the sea.

Brothers' the call kas come to us. I bring it to you is the read in retrears. I summon you to the great fields of Kansas the forest leaves and mighty as the sea.

Brothers' the call kas come to us. I bring it to you is there calm retrears. I summon you to the great fields of Kansas the forest leaves and mighty as the sea.

Brothers' the call kas come to us. I bring it to you is the read in the very heart of the continent, the Upas tree of Na

THE BURNING OF THE JOHN JAY.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune.

SiR: In Friday's TRIBUNE it is stated that a gestle man who left Ca'dwell on Thursday morning said a had been ascertained that at least fifteen are dead and messing by the burning of the steamer John Jay on Lake George. The whole number of passengers on hoard was 80. There were six known to have been lost, and 65 in the list of the saved, leaving nine mis-

I was on board of the boat with my wife, and left.
Garfield early the next menning for Ca dwell, before
the names were taken. There were also on board
and raved Mr. Hurchinson and family of Philade phia,
who are not in the list; they were seven in number,
which accounts for all of the missing.

Your Acc.

JOHN DAY. JOHN DAY.

Milford, Pike Co., Pa., Aug 3 1855.

CROP PROSPECTS.

We print a few items from exchanges and correspondents, of the crop prospects in their particular localities. Perhaps the rain of yesterday will have the effect to materially change some of these pres-

A correspondent at Hudson, August 4, writer before the rain of Wednesday, as follows:

the rain of Wednesday, as follows:

"The copious showers of yesterday afternoon and those of this morning guarantee to the farmers and garceners in this vicinity, and for miles and miles around, a full crop, if not a bountiful one. Friners amont it has been very het aid dry; the thermometer ronging most of that time from 88 to 100 deg. The tears of a drouth from this cause are now dispelled. Cheertainess prevails where before was despondency. The tendency of this state of things suggests to the provident husbandman and cultivator, graininge, and respectally irrigation. In our country we want shade in England the sun.

"Grass and rye were never finer and better 'got in' than during the present harvest. Oats—an average crop on high land, early sown; excellent on low lands, and one field in particular, which I have just returned from visiting 'got in' just in time, and in excellent order. One lot of grass, forty acros, is estimated—so its owner told me—to have yielded over one hundred thus of hay of nursual excellence. Cabbages, caniflower broccoli, Scotch kale—the seed from the Pat"10 Office—are in excellence growing 'trim.' Swest

nt Office—are in excellent growing 'trim.' Swest on appears well, and towate vines are as green as a tek. Petatoes suffer the most, but these rains will

ive an everage crop."

The drouth is or has been very bad in Western Vir. ginia. The Republican, printed at Charleston, Va July 29, this ke the Corn crop now beyond recovery, as in all July they have not had rain enough to lay the dust. The Potato crop is already almost a total failure. The pastures are dried up All the small streams are dry This is bad for the extensive graziers in that part of the State.

In South Carolina it does not appear to have been not as here.

The Charleston Mercury of Aug 1, in giving the

The Charleston Mercury of Aug 1, in giving the rarge of heat here, says:

"The temperature of Charleston is moderate compared with such fiery intensity as is indicated by these figures. Yesterday was another very warmday, though, to our feelings, more endurable than Wednesday. In the sun, however, it was oppressively hot, and but few could long withstand its influence. Two of the Day Police, Mr. Hyams and Mr. Levy, while on cuty, were completely pro-trated by the heat, and were coveyed in an insensible condition to their residence."

FRUIT CROP IN OHIO - The Cleveland Plaindesler s of opinion that there will be very lattle fruit in that section the present season. The peach crop will be little better than none. Out of whole orchards in many cases scarcely a peach will be gathered. Applea are more plentiful, but there will not be as many as

In Maine the potato rot has made its appearance in some fields earlier than usual, but as the vines are still growing vigorously, it is hoped the crop will not be generally injured.

In Vermont the drouth is severe. A friend just from there says the Green Mountains are no longer green. The hill pastures are terribly barnt up. The Burlington Free Press of August 1, says:
"The best is not so excessive as it has been,

The near is not so excessive as it has osen, not the want of rain in this place amounts to positive drouth. The coin is withering; potatoes are ripening prematurely and sprouting in the bills; the soil in our streets is 'oust and askes,' and the atmosphere is about the A letter from Burlington, August 4, says

"In our vicinity the drouth has been very severe, but we had some rain yesterday, and the prospect for nore are favorable. The corn and potato crops are not quite dead, and a scaking rain would revive them. I trust we shall have it. The wheat and oa's have been injured, but there will be a fair yield."

Successful Farming.-It is stated that during the late season a crop of wheat was raised by Mr. George W. Dillard, of Essex, Va., from six acres of land. which netted 346 bushels, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel. The crop was sold a few days since, in Balti-

mere, and brought \$1.85 per bushel The Garden State published at Lodi, Ill., tells the

following stery of successful farming in that State:

"In 1854 J. J. Taylor purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, which he hired broken and ferced, and sowed to Fall wheat, either by the day or fetced, and sewed to Fall wheat, either by the day or upon con ract, and erected a neat and convenient farm house. His wheat cop in 1856 was garhered, thrashed and marketed the same way; and out of the proceeds of this crop Mr. T. paid for his land—for the fencing, breaking, sowing, buildings, and indeed every expensive connected with his farm—leaving a balance of \$143!

The editor might have told of a thousand others that have not made \$143 in ten years in the same

As Awaward Mistake —The compositor made us speak of Mr. Ben'on's great work, yesterday, as "Thirty Bears in the United States Senate." The correction was made in the proof, but the compositor insisted on having it "Bears,"—no doubt forgatting the important face that the Senate, in Mr. Benton's day, the important face that the Senate, in Mr. Benton's day, the important face that the Senate, in Mr. Benton's day, was a very different body of animals from what it at present. [Savannah Republican, 31st.

GREAT HAUL OF FISH.—The Claiborne (Miss.)
Transcript says that there were some 15,000 white fish caught by one seine a night or two since, on Preque L-le Point, and the night before about 7 000.
The 15,000 were large, fine tish, worth about \$1,200 as they were taken out of the water. A pretty good night's work for eight or ten men.